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along the New Jersey coast, even as far south as the Cape May region, but I do not know that it has ever been found breeding on Long Island. There would seem to be little doubt, however, that it has recently nested there at Long Beach. At that place, on May 25, 1917, I watched a pair of these owls, evidently, from the disparity in their size, a male and female, repeatedly attacking a single Crow. The birds were flying about over a tract of dunes and thickets flanking a salt marsh inaccessible to me across a broad creek. The Crow, perhaps to escape the Owls, perhaps intent on depredation of their nest, several times swept down to the ground about a certain spot, the Owls pursuing it or awaiting its return into the air when attack and counter-attack were renewed. The following year at the same place a pair were observed on February 22, attacking a Marsh Hawk, one was seen on April 12, a pair on May 17, and again a single one on August 9. — EUGENE P. BICKNELL, *New York City*.

Early Occurrence of the Snowy Owl and the Pine Grosbeak in Monroe County, New York.— On November 3, 1918, while riding on a trolley car toward the lake, my attention was called by the motorman, to a large Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which was sitting on the top of a wooden pole in a gravel bed and about 150 feet from the tracks.

He also informed me that the bird had been in the same place while on a previous trip an hour and a half before. Later it was seen to fly into a nearby vineyard. The locality was in the town of Irondequoit, a mile and a half from Lake Ontario. On the same afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, while walking along the border of the woods at Durand-Eastman Park, near the lake, I observed three Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*). There were two females and one male, they were feeding in some bushes close to the roadway and were very tame, allowing me to approach within ten feet of them, when they would fly into the nearby bushes. This is the earliest record that I can find of their occurrence in Monroe County.— LUCIUS H. PAUL, *Rochester, N. Y.*

The Deep Plantar Tendons in the Puff-birds, Jacamars and their Allies.— One of the most distinct and peculiar types of the deep plantar tendons in birds is that known as the *antiopelmous*, characterizing certain zygodactyl groups such as the Woodpeckers, Toucans and their allies. In this arrangement of the simple *flexor perforans digitorum* runs to the third toe, while the trifurcate *flexor longus hallucis* supplies the first, second and fourth toes. The two tendons are connected by a vinculum which runs from the *flexor longus* to the *flexor perforans*.

The nature of these tendons in the Puff-birds (Bucconidæ) and Jacamars (Galbulidæ) is of special importance in determining the systematic position of these families. Both are commonly given as antiopelmous, perhaps on the sole authority of Garrod (cf. P. Z. S., 1875, p. 345; also Slater's Monograph of the Jacamars and Puff-birds, p. XXVIII). The following species were examined by Garrod: *Galbula rufoviridis*, *G. albirostris*, and